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crust; stratum of tubules occupying about a third of the pileus, ferruginous within, their mouths very small and covered but not closed with a white powder. Spores ferruginous, elliptic-ovoid, .008-.001 mm. long by .006-.007 mm. broad.

Pileus projecting 2-4 in. with a breadth of 3-6 in. and a thickness at the base of  $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. gradually thinning out all round to the edge. This species is properly always annual; there are indeed stratified specimens of two or three years growth but in all cases a new stratum of hymenophore is formed for each annual layer of tubules, leaving the preceding growths to crumble and decay.

Growing always about the base of old stumps in an ascending position; I have never found a specimen upon a log. I have met with the species from Dayton, O., down the Miami Valley to Cincinnati and into Kentucky beyond Lexington.

This is a curious member of the group of FOMENTARII of Fries. It has passed heretofore for *P. applanatus*, Pers., but the true *applanatus* grows here abundantly upon stumps and logs and Mr. James, Mr. Meyncke and myself readily distinguish one from the other upon sight. It will be seen that it has affinities also with *P. lucidus*, Leys.—A. P. MORGAN.

*Lactuca Scariola*, L.—This plant, possessing the habit of the Compass Plant in placing its vertical leaves so as to point to the poles, at the time of the publication of Gray's Manual, last edition, was known only at Cambridge, Mass. In a short time it has reached the Mississippi. It is quite abundant at Dayton, Ohio. At Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie it has already become a pest. It is beginning to make its appearance about Detroit, Mich. A few specimens (3-5) were observed by myself at Lincoln in Central Illinois. The above stations I found myself. It is in the list of H. Eggert of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Bebb has found it at Rockford, Ill. The latter city is so close to Wisconsin that the plant probably grows there or soon will reach that state. A friend, not a botanist, but a good observer, claims to have seen the plant near Richmond, Indiana. The geographical distribution of *Lactuca Scariola*, therefore, west of the Alleghanies, would be *Ohio to Missouri and northward*.—AUG. F. FOERSTE, Dayton, Ohio.

**The Gazette for 1883.**—The attention of our readers is called to the fact that the time for the renewal of subscriptions has come. Every year has brought a large increase to our subscription list and we can assure our patrons that Volume VIII will contain much to interest and instruct. And again we would repeat to our more modest and retiring botanists what we have said so often, that while giving space to somewhat formal papers it is by no means to the exclusion of notes and scraps of information given in the most informal way.